THE NEW SILVER PARTY.

IT ISSUES ITS PLATFORM AND POPULAR ADDRESS.

A Ferrid Appeni to Every Bellever in the Free Coinage of Silver to Menouses All Other Party Affiliations and Join in the Big Movement to Elect a Silver Prestdeat and a Silver Congress Next Year.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The American Bimetallic party through its executive committee has prepared a statement of the issue on which the new party will organize, and with it forwards an address to the people of the United States. The entire document is as follows: THE AMERICAN BIMETALLIC PARTY.

A STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE ON WHICH THE NEW PARTY WILL ORGANIZE.

The money question is now indisputably the dominant issue in the United States, and will remain so until settled and settled rightly. Other questions, however important, must wait for this, which, to a greater or less extent, involves all others. The issue is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds. and Government currency on the other.

First-On this issue we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to the single gold standard. and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government independently of any foreign power; of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at a ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality, the silver coin to be tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

Second-We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general Government only, and should be

Third-We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of Interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and demand the pay-ment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the creditor.

On this issue we appeal from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patrietism of the American people.

ADDRESS. To the People of the United States:

The signers of the Declaration of Independence held that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind required that reasons should be given for dissolving the bonds that had bound the colonies to Great Britain.

So we who find it necessary to sever our rehave heretofore acted and form new alliances in a common cause deem it proper that some of the reasons which impel us to this action should be submitted to a candid public.

The monetary reform for which we contend, as above set forth, is, in our judgment, so vital to the common welfare and so necessary to a return to conditions of prosperity in this country, as to preclude longer delay in the inauguration of a movement, the purpose of which is to bring together all who believe in the necessity of the

proposed reform.

For this object, and this alone, those in favor of the gold standard are and have been united in purpose and action. Party lines do not divide them when this issue is raised. Differences on other questions are then laid aside, and together they.

In well beseeming ranks, march all one way.

On the other hand, those who are in favor of a return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver are split into as many divisions as there are parties. Silver Republicans from the West and South, to the great delight of the leaders of the Republican party, insist on contending for their cause only within the lines of that party; and Southern and Western Democrats, earnest silver men, equally to the delight of the leaders of the Democracic party, continue the contest on their part, only within the lines of the Democratic party, in other words, the advocates of the bimetallic spandard, through the unrestricted coinage of silver as well as gold, now contend for their cause in organizations which are controlled by the gold party, Hence, however zealous in the cause one may be, no results are possible, because his party refuses to carry out his views or to permit them to be carried out. In well beseeming ranks, march all one way.

refuses to carry out his views or to permit them to be carried out.

It is believed that there are now and have been for twenty years a large majority of the voters in the United States in favor of restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver, but the opportunity to vote their convictions has sever been given them, and their will has been continually thwarted by party chicanery. There has not been a Congress for twenty years, which, except for the influence of Executive patronage or the fear of an Executive veto, would not have voted to open the mints again to silver on the same terms as to gold. Indeed, each House of Congress has at different times separately passed free coinage bills, but this action has as often been frustrated by party manipulation. It is as necessary, therefore, to have a President in sympathy with the fore, to have a Presidant in sympathy with the cause as to have a Congress in favor of it.

But enough has been said to show the impossibility of gaining our cause as long as we remain divided, or fight only in the ranks of the gold party, or in organizations controlled by the advocates of the gold standard. As well might our fathers have expected to win the independence of the colonies if, while contending for the cause of liberty, they had refused to separate from the Tories. Independence could never have been won by fighting for liberty in British regiments.

regiments.
And, fellow citizens, this great cause will

And, fellow citizens, this great cause will never be won without united action. It will never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a Congress and a President on this one issue. There is no hope whatever that the Republican party, as a party, will change its policy, give up the gold standard, and restore the bimetallic standard.

There are no grounds for such a hope, and we believe they are deluded who look for such a change of policy by this party. The Republican party is committed by its leaders, by its record, and by the press behind it, to the gold standard supported by gold bonds, and to the retirement of the greenbacks and the surrender of the issue and control of paper currency to the banks.

less persistent and effective is the control

the restoration of the bimetallic standard. While this is the case, it cannot be expected that Republicans will abandon convictions of a lifetime on other questions and go into the Democratic party in a body, or into a wing of that party. Nor will Democrats give up convictions they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party or to a division of that party.

they believe to be essential in government and go over to the Republican party or to a division of that party.

Nor is it possible to induce Republicans and Demograta together to go into the Populist party for the reason, if for no other, that the platform of that party contains declarations and the party advocates theories to which they cannot give their assent. But we must in some way come together on this issue or the cause is lost, and with it the independence of the people. No old party ever carried through a great reform. "New bottles for new wine." Therefore no course seems possible but to subordinate for the time being other questions and come together in a new organization to fight the great battle of 1806 on the one great issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depend.

It is believed that this cause can be won in no other way, and that to continue to contend for it only within the lines of existing parties is to court defeat at the outset, and to lose the battle in the end.

The purpose of this movement is not to array The purpose of this movement is not to array section against section, or class against elass, of to require anybody to give up his convictions on other questions, or to sever his party relation for any other purpose than to unite in a commor cause, the cause of justice against injustice, or prosperity instead of adversity, of continued employment of labor instead of forced idleness of abundance and happiness instead of wan and misery.

and misery.

There can be no doubt, moreover, that a return to the standard of gold and sliver will promote in the highest degree the business interests of the entire country, while the continuance of the present policy must necessarily be attended to a further fall of prices imperilling business enterprise still more, and prolonging indeficiely the present stagnant condition of trade and industry.

Hetter prices under existing conditions

etter prices under existing conditions cannot

Hetter prices under existing conditions cannot be expected. A debtor nation cannot maintain an even level of prices with creditor nations. The single gold standard can be maintained in the United States only by forcing down the price level of commodities here enough below the price level of other countries to turn gold the way, or any rate, to induse our creditors to take commodities of us for what we owe them instead of demanding gold.

Any policy, therefore, that tends to raise prices because it is not the payment of all the sample of the price trade. In the payment of all the least by free trade. In the payment of all the least of the countries we must confer with other debtor countries, with the countries with other debtor countries, with the countries, with the countries of tireat Britain, and, worst of all, with all the countries with the low price of silver.

These conditions, from which there is no especies as long as the gold standard policy is four-

sued, intensify the gravity of the situation in this country to such an extent as to compet the serious attention of all patriotic citizons. How idle, in the presence of such conditions to expect to maintain the gold standard by an indefinite issue of bonds, and how unwise, if not reckless, such a policy must seem to thoughtful men everywhere. It is entimated that shready the rise of gold, through debts, has absorbed from forty to lifty thousand millions of the world's wealth.

The flonguration of a movement for relief from these enthralling conditions must spring from the people. Politicians never institute great reforms, and it were idle to wait for them. This cause is the cause of the people and have undersooned the duestion of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of a sufficiency or scarcity of money is a question of freedom or serfdom for the mass of the people.

While not unmindful of the interests of the people of other countries in this question, it is not an issue that can be safely submitted to the depend on what other countries may do or may not do.

When our monetary system was established over a hundred years ago, with a population of less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions, our fathers did not wait less than four millions of the since of such controls of the people of other countries may do or may for the people of other countries may do or may for the original properties.

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When our monetary system was established over a hundred years ago, with a population of less than four millions, our fathers did not wait for or invite the concurrence of others powers. Nor did the framers of the Constitution contemplate any such action. They legislated for the United States, and we now, as Americans, must legislate for ourselves.

"Heware of entaughing alliances" in this as in other matters, and especially of allurements of international conferences to delay action in our own behalf, in the delusive hope that other countries will care for our interests better than

own behalf, in the delusive hope that other countries will care for our interests better than we can ourselves. No other country has ever asked our approval of its financial policy. It is believed that the United States has power enough in the commercial world to alone restore the link between gold and sliver, broken in 1875; but, should gold for any reason temporarily go to a premium it will none the less operate on prices generally, and certainly a premium on gold, here would, like a fall in the gold price of sliver to sliver countries, inure on every side to the advantage of the United States.

Fellow citizens, the power is still in your hands to right by the ballot the great wrongs of 1873, and to save yourselves and your children from the threshould have lost guernly upon you

ov. if persisted in, will surely bring upon yo

dren from the thraidom which the gold standard policy, if persisted in, will surely bring upon you and them.

We pray you, therefore, not to let the settlement of this question go beyond the election of 1898, but, subordinating all other questions for the time being to this, the supreme issue, settle this now, and settle it forever.

And we especially urge upon you the importance of immediate organization in townships and counties throughout the entire country for the purpose of carrying on this great movement for the common good of all.

Signed by the following Executive Committee appointed by the Himetallic Conference called to meet at Washington Feb. 22, 1893.

A. J. Wainen, President American Bimetallic League, Chairman.

JOHN P. JONES of Nevada.

WILLIAM W. STEWART of Nevada.

J. L. MCLAURIN of South Carolina,
ANSON WOLCOTT of Indiana.

GEORGE G. MERRICK of Colorado.

HENRY JONES of Georgia.

J. C. GEGEN of California.

JOSEPH SHELDON of Connecticut.

J. C. GREEN of California.
JOSEPH SHELDON of Connecticut.
C. J. HILLYER of the District of Columbia.
BYRON E. SHERR OF Colorado.
MORTIMER WHITEHEAD OF New Jersey.
If the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for Fresident it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, but not having such authority, it can only suggest the name and invite expressions from the people name and invite expressions from the people by informations when made should reflect in that nominations when made should reflect in the most direct manner the will of the people, uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by profes-sional politicians.

uncontrolled by caucus machinery or by professional politicians.

Petitions or letters endorsing this view should be addressed to Gen. A. J. Warner, Chairman of the Executive Committee. American bimetaille party. Sun building, Washington, D. C. A. committee consisting of A. J. Warner, President American Bimetaille League, Chairman; W. M. Stewart, United States Senate; Henry Jones of Georgis, Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Anson Wolcott of Indians, and J. L. McLaurin of South Carolina twas appointed to select a provisional national committee, to consist of one member from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, to take charge of this movement in the several States and Territories.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Various Things of Interest In and About

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Prof. Blake, electrical expert of the lighthouse service, has submitted a report to the Treasury Department upon the recent experiments made with telephones between Sandy Hook and the Scotland Lightship. These trials were conducted in February, and proved that the difficulties before encountered in connecting lightships by telephone with the shore could be easily overcome, and

good and reliable service maintained. Prof. Blake has submitted a report in which he declares that the system is almost perfect and should be applied at once throughout the service. Capt. Wilder, Secretary of the Board, who is now with the President, will examine the report on his return, and orders will be given to connect many of the important lightships with the shore through the ships with the shore through the tele-phone. It is proposed by the lighthouse ser-vice to have lightships report all incoming vessels as soon as sighted, and thus inform maritime exchanges several hours in advance of the observers at Sandy Hook, the Delaware Breakwater, and elsewhere of the arrival of foreign inward bound vessels. There is at pres-ent no cable or telephone service with light-ships. Frequently, in winter, they cannot be ships. Frequently, in winter, they cannot be communicated with for weeks. With a telephone system daily reports can be made and valuable information obtained of vessels nearing the coast which wish to be promptly reported. Some of these light vessels are stationed at least twenty miles off shore.

Capt. Mahan's name will be presented to the Secretary of the Navy for appointment as chief naval intelligence officer. Capt. Mahan is now on his way to New York, in charge of the cruiser Chicago, and will probably arrive early next week. His ship will then be placed out of commission, and the officers will get leave of absence. His two years' cruise would expire in June, but owing to lack of vessels ready for commission, it will not be possible to give him another ship just now.

As the leading writer upon naval subjects, Capt. Mahan would be well equipped for the intelligence office, and bring it up to a standard maintained by that in Great Britain. The duties, it is believed, would be congenial, and if the Secretary decides to assign him to Washington, it is understood that Capt. Mahan would be glad to accept the detail.

Naval Cadet Dennet of Maine, a member of Secretary of the Navy for appointment as

Naval Cadet Dennet of Maine, a member of the first class at the Naval Academy, has resigned from the navy. This young man was in signed from the navy. This young man was in trouble for "gouging" upon the December ex-aminations and secured an acquittal of the charges through the interest taken in his case by Ton Reed and Congressman Boutelle, who appointed him to Annapolis. His resignation was brought about by his failure to make the required percentage upon the recent semi-an

Claimants for the augur bounty provided for by Congress in its closing hours are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet. The bill carrying the bounty payment clause was signed by the President shortly before noon yesterday, and this morning's mail brought to the Treasury Department several claims. It will be some time before the different appropriation bills can be properly digested to see what they contain, and whether the amounts appropriated are immediately available or come out of the appropriations for the next fiscal year. Should all the items carried in the General Deficiency bill ne payable during this fiscal year, the deficit will be swollen some \$5.000,000 or \$10,000,000. Already the excess of expenditures over receipts aggregates more than \$38,000,000, with indications of an increase during April, because of heavy interest payments of from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000. the grass to grow under their feet. The bill

The President to-day appointed a son of Dr. O'Reilly of the army, and his companion on his ducking trip, to a naval cadetship. "Fighting Bob" Evans's son was appointed to a similar place last year.

"NEWSPAPER LAWS." A New Ruling in Regard to Them by the Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The Assistant Atorney-General for the Post Office Department has made an important ruling in regard to what are known as " newspaper laws," These so-called laws are supposed to provide that subscribers to newspapers are liable for the price thereof unless they give express notice to discontinue, or when they give notice to discontinue without paying arrearages, or refuse to take papers from the office, and that the publisher of a newspaper can have any one arrested for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it, and that it is a paper and refuses to pay for it, and that it is a dangerous tries to allow a subscription account to rish on for vis months or a year and a haif and then tell the Postmaster to mark it "refused" or send the editor a notice to discontinue the paper.

The department has time and again informed pursues making handers and the public con-

persons making impuries and the entile con-erally that there are no such laws. The rains now mule, invover, goes beyond this. It was to the effect that a publisher who makes a deparment of the subscription puts through the main, accompanied

responsibility of Mayor Strong's appointments should rest with the Mayor alone. Mr. Miller is nite willing to leave this responsibility with the Mayor, and he so told Mr. Platt at the unchron. In fact, Mr. Miller, in his talk with Mr. Plait, presented exactly the views of Charles

Platt listened attentively to Mr Miller Both

believe that the Republican Police Justices are

good man to estain on the bench

Of Mr. Platt Mr. Miller said recently; "This talk about Platt, this fighting of Platt, this idea of certain Union League Republicans denouncing Platt and dreaming of Platt and breathing Platt, and believing that Platt is all that there is of the Republican party in the State is utter nonsense. I do not believe in this Plattephobia. Any time that I disegree with Plattophobia. Any time that I disagree with Mr. Platt on measures concerning the future welfare of the Republican party I have no host-tancy of telling Mr. Platt of my ideas and never for an instant has Mr. Platt refused to welcome my suggrestions. He has differed with me, and I have differed with him. I differ with him now on certain measures or as to the policy of certain measures, but I am not one to take up a crank idea and fight Mr. Platt because he is Mr. Platt. Gov. Morton, it is said, is usulcased at the ut-Gov. Morton, it is said, is displeased at the utterances of ex-Senator J. Sleat Fassett immediately after the Windserconference, Mr. Fassett told his friends to advocate Gov. Morton for the Presidency in 1891.

"Why do you do this?" said one of Mr. Fassett's friends.

"Well catch the Government.

"We'll catch the Governor by that," replied Mr. Fassett. "He'll be on our side in this light against Platt." The Union League Club Republicans criticise what if Gov. Morton wanted to straight-

"Hut what if Gov. Morton wanted to straighten out the situation and bring about harmony?" said one of the Governor's friends.

"Ah!" said the Union Leaguer.

"You would certainly have no objection to Gov. Morton bringing about harmony?" said the Governor's friend.

"Well, possibly not, possibly not."

There is a fine old controversy going on as to the influence of haveed Republicans in New York city affairs. Mr. Platt has taken a hand, and so has Warner Miller, and so has Mr. Fassett. The Union Leaguers have always denounced Mr. Platt for doing this, and yesterlay tay influence of Mr. Miller. Passett they don't seem to mind. Concerning Mr. Fassett was said last night:

seem to mind. Concerning Mr. Fasset. was said last night:

"He is permitted to inject him, alf into the political affairs of the metropolis to his heart's content. He freely offers his advice to Mayor Strong and the reformers. When Mr. Platt. whose business interests are in New York, and who lives here the year round, ventures to offer a suggestion a howl of protest goes up that can be heard beyond the Rocky Mountains. The same can be said of Warner Miller. I don't mind telling you that the whole Republican row has a good deal of humbug in it."

The Hon, James J. Belden of Syracuse was in town for a short time yesterday. He left for the sait City in the afternoon. Mr. Relden was beaten last fall by the Hon. Frank Histock and the Hon, Francis Hendricks in Syracuse. Mr. Beiden has secured the appointment, through Speaker Fish, of an investigation committee for

Speaker Fish, of an investigation committee for Syracuse, and this committee is to attempt to rattle Mayor Amos and his friends, Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Hendricks.

The Hon, Timothy Falls to Produce His

Eight Thousand Witnesses. The hearing in the contested election case of Timothy J. Campbell against Henry C. Miner was begun yesterday at the office of John J. Adams, 320 Broadway. Mr. Miner was elected from the Ninth Congress district. Mr. Campbell was represented yesterday by Lawyer How ard P. Okie, while Comptroller Ashbel P. Fitch looked after the interests of Mr. Miner. Al though the corridors leading to the office were quite crowded, there was present when the pro ceedings began only a very small part of the s ood witnesses Mr. Campbell said he would

8,000 witnesses Mr. Campbell said he would bring to prove bribery and intimidation.

At first there was some delay because there was no Hible to swear the witnesses on. Then when a Bible had been procured there was more delay because of a difference of opinion as to whether a stenographer or a typewriter should record the evidence. This was settled by the introduction of a rather pretty typewriter, and the controversy thereupon ceased.

The first witness called was Samuel Landau of 145 East Broadway. He said he was a managing collector for an association of physiciens and surgeons. He is also a member of the Argyle Club. He did not vote at the last election, though he admitted that he had heard a rumor that Mr. Miner had promised to give the Argyle Club a plano if he were elected.

"Didn't you tell Maurice Goldwater that if his club would support Mr. Miner he would present it with a plano?

present it with a plane?

present it with a piano?

The witness paused a moment and then said slowly: "I don't remember."

Mr. Landau said that there was a hired piano at the club after the election.

The second witness was Herman Kirschenbaum of 58 Sheriff street. He is a conductor for the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Lawyer Okie asked him what political party he belonged to, but he declined to answer. Mr. Fitch objected to this line of examination. "Such questions," said be, "interfere with the secreey of the beliot, and ought not to be asked."

secrety of the bellot, and ought not to be asked."

The witness admitted that he had signed a statement in the Oriental Club containing a reference to Mr. Simpson.

"Did you ever say that you received \$40 from Shiner Simpson of 37 Attorney street with the understanding of getting votes for Shiner and Grant in the last election?" Lawyer Okle asked.

"I don't propose," repiled Kirschenbaum, "to give evidence against myself."

After recess an adjournment to March 12 was taken, because there was not a single witness on hand.

Tammany Alive in the Thirteenth.

The Tammany Hall Committee of the Thirteenth district met at the Pequod Club last night, John C. Sheehan in the chair. James J. Spearing said in an opening speech that those who prayed for the ruin of Tammany, in order who prayed for the ruin of Tammany, in order that they might gain "spoils" thereby, would find that the 109,000 loyal Tammanyites would form the nucleus of a voting army that would carry Tammany back to power even by next fail.

Ex-Congressman John A. Grow said that the thinking people of the metropolis were already beginning to ask themselves whether they had not been tricked by the Goo Goos and clerical notiticians when they voted against Tommany. The spoaker criticised Col. Waring street cleaning as a bewildering example of "reform." Dues for 1805 were paid in.

Veterans Shorn of a Privilege.

Corporation Counsel Scott gave out an opinior restorday which says that by reason of a recent change in the civil service laws veterans of the war will not hereafter be exempt from examina-tion. Veterans will in future be appointed from an eligible list after a regular examination, but they may have the advantage of priority over civillana at the discretion of the Civil Service Board.

Assistant United States District Attorney Mott Resigns.

Assistant United States District Attorney ohn O. Mott handed his resignation to United States District Attorney William Macfariane yesterday, to take effect on May 1, Mr. Mott was appointed in October, 1890.

Mr. Harian Would Like to Be Governor. DES MOINES, In., March 5.-The Republican politicians of the State were considerably sur-prised by the publication this morning of a letrices by the publication this ingrang of a be-rfrom ex-United States Senator James Har-a of Mount Pleasant, in which he said he said accept the Republican nomination for overnor if it were tendered him. There are read; about a dozen active candidates for the

MAUSILLON, O., March 5,-Upon his return

rom the convention of Populist editors in the

West, Carl Brown bired four more office rooms, and the Coxer Presidential campaign moves on. The suggestion that a ticket be made reading Coxey and Dobs meets with ravor. Senator Hill in Albany. Senator Hill arrived at the Hetel Normand

from Washington seaturday and left on the & &clock train for Albany. The Senator will remain at his home in Albany for several weeks reciperating from his hard work in Washing-

THE NEW LOTTERY LAW.

It Greatly Extends the Powers of the Post-WASHINGTON, March 5. Assistant Attorney-Isneral Thomas, for the Post Office Department,

to-day gave out the following statement regarding the new Lottery law just passed, which prevents express companies from carrying lotters

" By virtue of this act it is made punishable by imprisonment for a term not more than two years or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both, to cause to be brought to this country from almost or cause to be carried from one State to another in the United States any paper, certificate, ticket, or advertisement concerning a lottery. This, of course, will effectually prevent the conveyance of such matter between States, or bringing it into this country from other

the conveyance of such matter between States, or bringing it into this country from other nations by express companies or common carlers between the States.

"It the most important provision of the bill is the last section, which provides that the powers conforted upon the Postmaster-tieneral by the statute of 1800, chapter 90s, section 2, are extended and made applicable to all letters or other matter sent by mail. The second section of the act of Sopt, 10, 1800, provides that the Postmaster-tieneral, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any one is conducting a lettery or similar enterprise, or a scheme to defraud through the imails, may furble the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters to him. There the authority ended, and under the act as it stood the department could not, and did not, interfere with ordinary matter under seal, though directed to a person known to be conducting a lottery or fraud.

"Hence the persons who have heretofore been mable to use the money order and registry systems of the Post Office Department have corresponded with their patrons, or would-be patrons, under seal through the mails, enclosing all their literature and giving instructions to procure express money orders instead of postal money orders and seen them in sealed letters by mail, all of which matter, thus under seal, the department was compelled to deliver to the addressess, though they were known to be violating the law. In this way the department has been transporting lottery and fraudulent matter and express money orders for investment in them and yet has been deprived of the revenues if would have derived from the postal money orders that it would otherwise have issued.

"The section quated from the act of March 2. The section quated from the act of March 2. The section quated from the postal money orders that it would otherwise have issued.

"The section quated from the postal money orders that it would other was have issued.

"It is confidently previoued that this new power conferred on the Po

WANTED, A NEW PLOUGH. Secretary Morton After an Effective Imple

ment for Subsoll Tillage. WASHINGTON, March 5 .- Secretary Morton declares that the plough used by the American

farmer is a humbug and an enemy to fertility. "We have improved our ploughs less," said the Secretary yesterday, "than any other implement runs uses. The plough, as used in-Nebraska and other stoneless soils, impacts every furrow it passes over, and renders it as impervious to rainfall as possible. The draft of a plaugh is downward to such an extent that the full force of the team's strength is exhausted in pressing the bottom of the forrow into a polished trough for the conduction of rain down basica bills. We must have some method of liage which shall stir up the soil and subsoil to he depth of eighteen inches and more. If it core possible to loosen the soil and subsoil down or three feet all over the State of Nebraska. record then, with an annual rainfall of twenty sches, make abundant and profitable crops, 'ntil deep ploughin thorough subsoil tillage-ecomes universal in that commonwealth, there ill be, year in and year out, no certainty of re-nuerative crops.

Shaler of Harvard estimates that the present incilicient and ill-resulting methods of ploughing, especially upon undulating lands, cost the agriculturists of the United States 250

asher lands.

"This is a matter of such vast importance."
ontiqued the Secretary. "that I have asked
hancelor Camfield of the University of Ne-raska to bring it before the sixteen hundred orassa to bring it score the salteen modered students in that institution and ask them to try and think out a new implement of agriculture which shall supercede the plough. It is a subject upon which the inventive minds of educated farmers should be concentrated. A proper solution of the difficulty will facilitate subsoil tiliage and at the same time save both the crops and the same time save both the crops

liage and at the same time save both the crops and the soil.

The my judgment the coming implement hould spade the land and turn it over, as a man he pushes the spade with his foot into the round, and, drawing the spade out, turns the oil upside down by the twist of his wrists. Poshly a ratary spader could be invented. Poshly a ratary spader could be invented. Poshly an implement consisting of a large number for revolving knives would be made so that in assing over the surface of the field it should and up the soil and sub-soil for two feet in such manner as to render the percolation of the a manner as to render the percolation of the rainfall, down to the depth at which the ground has been stirred, very easy and perfect."

LEGISLATED MR. STUMP OUT.

It Was a Mistake, However, Which Mr. Cleveland Will Be Able to Rectify. WASHINGTON, March 5. There is a curious tangle in the affairs of the Immigration Bureau which cannot be straightened out until the President returns from his trip to North Carolina. By an act passed during the closing hours of Congress and which received the President's approval, the office of Superintendent of Immigration was abolished and the position of "Commissioner-General of Immigration" was created. No provision was made in the bill (which was drafted in the Treasury Department) to continue in office Mr. Herman Stump of Maryland, the present efficient Superintendent of Immigration, under the new title given to the duties of his office as "Commissioner-General" of Immigration Bureau is now without an official head. Mr. Stump continues to exercise general supervision over the work of the office, but the official mail has to be signed by the chief clerk. When the President returns it will, of course, be entirely competent for him to make a recess appointment defiguating Superintendent Stump as "Commissioner-General," and if the Senate, when it meets in December, confirms the nomination, everything will be all right. In the mean time, and until the President returns and takes action, there is a vacancy at the head of the Immigration Bureau. office Mr. Herman Stump of

Presidential Appointments to Assapolis, WASHINGTON, March 5.-The President, be fore leaving Washington to-day, filled the five vacancies among cadets at large at the Naval Academy by the following appointments: John C. Peaumont of Hagerstown, Md., son of the late Rear Admiral Beaumont: Richard M. Cutts of California, son of the late Commander Cutts; Alfred W. Johnson of the District of Columbia, son of late Rear Admiral Philip Johnson; Harry Lackey of Clifton Station, Va., son of late hief Engineer Lackey, and George R. White of hitadelphia, son of late Commodore George B.

White,
As alternates, in case any of these appointees
fail, he samed: P. M. O'Reilly son of Dr. O'Reilly
of the army, now cruising on the Violet with the
President: A. E. Watson, son of Commander
Watson of the Ranger: S. B. Thomas, son of
Commander Thomas of the Bearington, and
Joseph K. Taussig, son of Lieutenant-Commander Taussig of the Atlanta.

Effect of the Patent Decision. WASHINGTON, March 5. The Commissioner of

Patents to-day, in discussing the various patent decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court yesterday, stated that they would leave the patents in the same condition they had been, tiffe decisions simply sestating the rulings of the lower courts. Had the cases been decided the other scar, he said, they would have involved in liters of dollars and changed the affairs of the office to a considerable extent.

A Bright Eye

is the sign of good health and an alert mind. Strange that it should almost always depend on the state of the digestion, but it does. A Ripans Tabule taken after meals gives the little artificial help most grown people need.

Bipana Taimies: Sold by druggists, or by mail if you end the price to centy a box; to hipana Chemical on pany, to Spruce st., New York.

In Curing Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases

Works Wonders

field throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all contractal cities. Bertall depot. P. Nawasan & Sona, ... King Edward-st., London. Portun Dato & Chemista Conr., Suis Props., Beston, U. S. A.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Lewis Nixon Speaks of the Importance of

the Composite Ganbouts, Mr. Lewis Nixon, the well-known battle ship designer and marine expert, who recently left the employ of the Cramps to engage in shipbuilding under his own management in Elizabeth, said yesterday that the country ought to be glad that the new Naval bill provides for more battle ships.

He also said that the importance of providing for several composite gunbeats ought not to be overlooked. Mr. Nixon added:

"I am much pleased, too, to see some con posite gunboats, though I think they are rather too large. England manages to have a vessel whenever and wherever needed, and she does it by having nearly one half of her vessels on the active list of the small composite gunboat

"As our navy increases the cost of maintenance will increase also, and it seems wise to consider the question of economy in cruising, For ordinary peace work a vessel carrying sixty men would be just as efficient as one carrying four hundred men, much more so at Bluefields. so far away that she was out of sight.

"The vessels should have ample sail power se as to make most of their passages under sall. They should have single screws and the Engineer-in-chief should have freedom to get up good commercial engines of the same excel-lent type as those designed for the revenue steamer Windom.

steamer Windom.

"For such machinery forgings can be made on an anvil from bars heated in the boiler furnaces. an anvil from bars heated in the boiler furnaces. Such repairs can be made at any time, and far from home. With their coppered bottoms these vessels could remain on foreign stations for vessels.

Such repairs can be made at any time, and far from home. With their coppered bottoms these vessels could remain on foreign stations for years.

"The smaller vessels are better simply because they are cheaper, and with the same number of men more vessels. The bathened wad so more ships be piaced in commission for the same money. A strong effort may be made to get them above 1,000 tons. This will make a difference in rating, and the allowances will be increased several thousands of dollars over what they would be for vessels under 1,000 tons. These small vessels will also give the younger officers opportunity for command."

In speaking of the new battle ships, Mr. Nixon said:

"I am sorry the bill did not authorize three instead of two such vessels. Our policy for fighting purposes should be to add battle ships constantly to our flect, and, as we have only four building, it would have been a great mistake to have made a break in work of such vital importance to the defence of the country."

Washington, March 5.—Naval officers are delighted with the action of Congress in providing for six light-draught gubbasted about 1,000 tons displacement to cost not more than \$250.000 each and to be of composite construction. Ever since Calef Constructor Hichborn's tour of the European Governmental dockyards in 1885 he has been urging upon the proper authorities of the United States this method of construction. Plans for the new ships will be begun at once, and by reason of the stitulation that not more than two of the vessels shall be built in any one shipyard, it is expected that the Government will be able to put the boats in commission a year after the contracts are let.

The United States now has comparatively few of such useful ships. The Castine and Machina, of 1,177 tons each, are our only new vessels of similar size and capabilities, although the three gunbats of 1,392 tons now building at Newport News closely approach them in adaptability for duty in the shallow harbors. In the new ships, and will thereby secure incr

This vessel was commissioned in 1889, cruised on the Atlantic coast a year, went to China in 1889, and cruised the following two years, spent last summer in Behring Fea, and has been fraced in a nud dock at New Chwang the past winter. She has been in constant service since she was completed. She is of steel throughout, but it is now conceded that vessels of the small cruiser class should preferably be of the small cruiser class should preferably be of the composite construction, with steel framing and upper works, but with the bottom planked with wood and sheathed with copper.

with copper.
The chief advantages of this method of con-The chief advantages of this method of construction are that the copper sheathing is antifouling, preventing accumulation of marine growth by which the speed of the ship is reduced in extreme cases to only about half what it would be with a clean bottom. Also, small vessels like these must frequently be sent into waters which are not well known and thoroughly charted, so that they will be less in danger of touching bottom than larger ones. The thick plank bottom, though no stronger than thin steel plating under ordinary conditions affoat, is much better qualified by its elasticity to resist the pounding and grinding due to stranding. This was well illustrated in the recent case of the Kearsarge, which though landed bodily upon hard rock bottom, pounded for some hours before sufficient damage was done to permit large influx of water.

Army and Navy News.

WASHINGTON, March 5.-First Lieut, Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened at Fort Saelling for the examination of appointees to the United States Military Academy, vice First Lieut, Deane C. Howard, Assistant Surgeon, relieved.

Leave of absence for two months on surgeon's Leave of absence for two months on surgeons certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the Platte, is granted Col. James J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

ARTILLERY ARM.

Col. Edmund C. Painbridge, to the Third Artillery, Col. Edward B. Williston, to the Third Ar-

Major John R. Myrick, to the Third Artillery. Capt. William Everett, to the Fourth Artiflery, Bat-SEY L. Capit. Henry C. Danes, to the Third Artillery, Bat-ry I. First Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, to the Third Artillery, Battery B. First Lieut. Noses C. Zalinski, to the Fourth Art' ery, Battery D.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. Silas A. Woof, to the Fourth Infantry, Company First Lieut, William C. Neary, to the Fourth Infantry, Company E.

Lieut.-tol. Merritt Barber, Assistant Adju-tant-tieneral, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will repair to Chicago and report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for duty as Adju-tant-General of that department.

No Appropriation for Torpedoes.

NEWPORT, March 5 .- Congress has failed to make the usual appropriation for automobile torpedoes. The sum of \$250,000 was called for for this purpose by the flureau of Ordnance, but it this purpose by the fureaut of Ordinance, but it is not forthcoming, and in consequence it is said that the Hiles Company, makers of the Whitehead torpedoes, and the Hotelikhes Company, manufacturers of the Howell torpedoes, will have to shut downthele factories. At the lorpedo station there are on hand 120 torpedoes. Five hundred have yet to be delivered according to contract. These 120 are not sufficient for the temands of the navy, and it is notbable that some of our largest vessels of any wall have to go into commission without torpedoes.

Presidential Appointments. Washington, March b. The following-name:

the session were to-day reappointed by the Pres-ident before leaving on his outing trip: Hithors John Beard, Danville, vice W. R. Jewell, commission expired. Haryland Daniel E. Renn, Cumberland, vice J. Barjiani practice decision of the Heits Assimaton, vice F. F. Samachusette Affred D. Heits Assimaton, vice F. F. Fische cambidaten expliced Thomas II Mann. Fitch burg, text. F. Wallace commission explicit temps W. Wales. Limitolph, vice H. W. Esker, commission explicit. Character F. Blothertt, Etoneham, vice W. A. Bartlett, commission express.

b. C. Marsh was appointed Postmaster at East St. Louis, Ill. This is a recess appointment. The President has reappointed A. R. Stearns Appraiser at Rieston. Mr. Stearns failed of coa-Appraiser at Resion. M. Brimation by the Senate.

FOR TWO-CENT FERRIAGE. THE TRENTON LEGISLATORS DIS-

The Bill Taken Out of Committee Upon a Misority Report If It Secomes a Law, New York Will Also Be Appealed To. THENTON, March 5 .- The railroad corporations and the lobbyists suffered a defeat in the House to-day, and the men who always vote for what the people want enjoyed a triumph. The Co mittee on Commerce and Navigation, which had for a long time held Nutzhorn's Two-cent Fer ringe bill, at last reported it adversely. Mr Fleming of Hudson at the same time submitted a minority report, offering a compromise bill to make the ferriage rate between New York and New Jersey two cents between the hours of 5 and 8 in the morning and evening.

Mr. Olcott of Sussex, a member of the com-mittee, defended the majority report, and said the committee in reporting the bill adversely were legislating in the interest of fair play to the ferry companies, who would be seriously in-jured financially if the rate of ferriage was lowered. He further contended that the Legislature could not legally regulate the rate of fer-

Mr. Nutzhorn of Hodson insisted that the ferry companies could well afford to carry passengers for two cents owing to the increase the number of passengers. The team traffic alone, he said, will pay the running expenses of the companies. The people of Hudson county demand the bill, and if it is not passed this yea another delegation will come to Treaton next winter pleaged to give their constituents relief The objection raised that the bill is unconstitu-tional, Mr. Nutzhorn said, is made in bad faith

The objection raised that the bill is unconstitutional, Mr. Nutzhorn said, is made in bad faith,
for the courts have decided that the fresholders
can regulate the ferry rates. He further said
that if the bill passed he would at once go to
Albany and work for the passage of a similar
bill by the New York Legislature.

The discussion continued for more than two
hours when a vote was taken on the adoption of
the minerity report, and it was concurred in by
a vote of 28 to 25. The announcement of the
result was greeted with applause, and the bill
was placed on the calendar for third reading.
The jobby ists predict that the ficuse will hall the
bill on final passage, and if it does not that the
Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will chieroform it.
Senator Voorbees's elective Judiciary bill
passed the House this afternoon by a vote of 41
to 17, and now awaits the action of Ger. Werts,
who it is expected with the total
who is expected with the total
years the Governor's head, and that they will do se,
Mr. Robertson of Passage made the only
speech against the measure. He called attention to the fact that in the States where the
Judges are elective impeachment trials are frequent. Judges elected by the people, he said,
were under obligations to the men who nominated them and as often to ward heelers and
toughs as to reputable citizens. Judges coming
up from the primaries and through the dith of nated them and asolven to ward needers and toughs as to reputable citizens. Judges coming up from the primaries and through the dith of ward politics would never measure with the Judges who have been appointed by the Governors of New Jersey. As an attorney he would hate to practice befor any Judge whom he had opposed at the polis. His argument fell upon desfear. opposed at the polls. His argument fell upon deaf cars. In the Senate this afternoon a petition was re-ceived from the Woman's Suffrage Association

of New Jersey asking that the word "male" Sand to stricken from Acticle 2 of the estate constitution. This is the suffrage provision of Constitution. This is the suffrage provision of the Constitution.

Mr. Gruber of Hudson introduced a bill in the House to-night requiring railroad companies to carry people from any point to Jersey City for three cents less than the fare to New York. Senator Daly introduced a bill to consolidate the Hudson county towns of Harrison and Kearny.

WANT THE ELEVATED EXTENDED.

Washington Heights Taxpayers Denounce the Rapid Transit Commission. Five hundred of the taxpayers of Washington Heights and vicinity crowded into the Atheneum at 155th street and Tenth avenue last night to was called to order by ex-Judge James R. Angel, son, made speeches denouncing the present Commissioners and their underground plan of rapid transit. A number of letters were read from residents

who were unable to attend the meeting. They were all in favor of an extension of the present elevated railroad system.

The following resolutions were adopted:
"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting,
derived from an experience of eighteen years,
that the system of elevated railways now in use n this city is the most reliable and practicable nethod of rapid transit that can be devised, and

that to its extension and development we can only look with confidence for actual and perma-nent relief, and that its construction and use should be encouraged and assisted by public authorites.

nent relief, and that its construction and use should be encouraged and assisted by public authority.

"Resolved, also, That it is our belief that under the construction and operation of any system of rapid transit by municipal authority such construction and operation would be impracticable and inefficient, and would tend to open the way to speculation, unjust discriminations, and political favoritism.

"Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting have power to appoint a committee of five to prepare a bill and present it to the Legislature, asking them to legislate out of office the present Lapid Transit Commission, and name a new Commission composed of the following named citizens in its place: Abram S. Hewlit, Gen. Sooysmith, Cyrus Clark, Lawson N. Fuller, and John D. Crimmins. This Commission to have power to grant a permit to any company at present operating any surface or clevated road to extend their lines on Washington Heights, provided they will begin such extension sixty days from the time of granting said permit.

The five men appointed to prepare the bill were Henry C, Robinson, J. H. Caryl, E. F. Griffin, William Broadbelt, and George D. Lennon.

Voterans of the Irish Revolutionary Broth-

erhood. About 300 patriots attended the ninth annual banquet given by the Veterans of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood at Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue, last night. After the dinner there were songs

The address of welcome was made by Augustine E. Costello. "The spirit of Irish nation-

tine E. Costello. "The spirit of Irish nationality," he said, "will never die. In war and fostivity we will ever stand together, united as we are this night."

Recorder John W. Goff returned thanks for the guests. Speaking of the prospects of Ireland, he said: "Home rule, that acme of foolishness, can do nothing for us. We must have force. I do not mean covert acts of violence; but we must never give in. It is only by steadfast and obstinate resistance and fidelity to our principles that we can hope to win independence for Ireland."

Reside sMr. Goff, the orincipal speakers were for Ireland."

Heside sMr. Goff, the principal speakers were J. Gratton McMahon, James Clancy, John Quinn, Wathope Lynn, and Pavid J. Naughtin. The officers of the brotherhood are Augustine E. Costello, President; Henry Davis, Vice-President; Edward Whelan, Treasurer; David Naughtin, Recording Secretary; Michael J. Tearney, Financial Secretary, and John Ryan, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Dr. Mitchell No Longer in the Jersey City

Presbytery. The Jersey City Presbytery met yesterday afternoon in the Second Presbyterian Church and heard the report of the committee appointed by the Scotch Presbyterian Church to announce for Mitchell's resignation. The committee submitted certificates from three physicians that the Roy, Dr. Mitchell is physicians that the Roy, Dr. Mitchell is physicians that the Roy, Dr. Mitchell is physically incapacitated for pastural work. The Revs. Charles Horr, J. W. Hathaway, and Thomas Rousten path feeling tributes to the retiring bastor. In Presbytery formally severed the pastoral relations.

Jersey City Tallow Thieven Committed, William, alies "Butch," Morrow, Thomas Labey, and James Hoey were arraigned day morning in the Gregory street police station 200 pounds each, from Gross & Co.'s catalic manufactory. The thieves loaded the tallow on a truck furnished by ex-Fresholder, John F. Lynch of Jores City and sold D to Alderman Supder at Hobbin to St.1. The their was committed on This day night. Moreow was accepted Sunday high while cosmoliting a largery in Askerman's batcher shop. The prisoners were contacted.

Committee Place Hanters After Mr. Reed. BARTTORD, March 3. A petition was cloud-Inted at the Capital to-day, wideresed to the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, assuming that he would be the speaker of the next rational illower of Representatives, asking honder appears the flow. Charles A. Russell, immiser of the present the flow the Third district, a member of the Wars and Menns Committee of the severibles. The larger has been signed by Senators Part and Hawley, Representatives, left flowing and Hawley and Committee text flowing and Hayley Coffin and all the Republican State Scienters.

BRAIN WORKERS SHOULD USE WINCHESTE 'S HTPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SODA thus stought the

Vital Porce, Nerva Power, and Energy,

THE RECTOR'S HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Christ Church, New York. October 24, 1894: " Pond's Extract is a thing that, in my family, we would not willingly be without. We use it for something or other almost every day and find that it answers all the ordinary purposes for which any household remedy is needed." -J. S. SHIPMAN, Rector.

SUMATRA TORACCO DECISION. By It Nearly \$1,000,000 in Dutles Is Saved

to the Government. Among the decisions handed down yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals was one in favor of the United States against E. Hosenwald & Bro. By it the judgment of the lower court in favor of the importers is reversed, and the Collector's classification of Sumatra tobacco is sustained.

The refunds claimed by importers of Sumatra tobacco under the tariff of 1883, still unpaid. amount to more than a million dollars, and the decision may enable the Government to

smount to more than a million dollars, and the decision may enable the Government to prepent any recovery at all by the importers. It will also probably prevent any future similar claims for refunds.

In 1892 the Circuit Court of Appeals decided the Blumbin case, which seemed so favorable to importers and so final in its nature that the Government was on the point of paying all the refunds, and had, in fact, paid over Sico,000, when it was determined to test the question again before the Supreme Court in Washington in the case of Erhardt, then Collector of the Port, against Schroeder. The decision in that case was more favorable to the Government.

The controversy in the present case of Rossnwold & Bro, is complicated. The tariff of 1883 provided for two rates of duty on leaf tobacco. Tobacco of which 85 per cent, was suitable in size and fibeness of texture for wrappers, and which was so light that more than 190 leaves were required to weight a pound was to be classified at 75 cents per pound; all other leaf tobacco at 35 cents per pound.

The importers have always claimed that a large part of the tobacco classified by the Collector at 75 cents should have been classified at 35 cents, and numerous suits lave been frought to recover the difference of 40 cents per pound.

The importers have always claimed that the Government's method of examining tobacco in order to discover its real characteristics was unhawful, and that the quantity examined was insufficient to determine its classification. The hitgated cases have in variably turned upon the burden of proof and the true construction of the statute.

Another much disputed point has been the ap-

Statute.
Another much disputed point has been the application of the percentage and weight tests pro-wied 5s-the tariff of SSI. The importers much in future prove that the average weight of leaves examined is heavier than 1-100th of a pound before making a protest.

The case was argued before Judges Wallace Lacombe, and Shipman.

THE BALTIMORE POCKET VETO. Comments in Baltimore on the President's

Fatture to Sign a Bill, BALTIMORE, March 5. President Cleveland has disampointed Baltimore by the "pocket veto" he placed on the bill providing for the free entry of foreign goods intended for exhibition at the Baltimore Exposition in 1897. The impression is general that he used that method to

Maryland appointments, although the President has said that the bill did not properly prodent has said that the bill did not properly protect the sales of goods imported for exhibition.

"The fact that President Cleveland did not sign, the Centennial bill will have he effect on the Exposition," said General Manager Brackett today. "The President's given reasons for not signing the bill shows an entire misconcention of the alms and purposes of the measure."

Edwin Harvie Smith, attorney for the Centennial Association, says the bill as passed by the Senate and House was similar in import and almost identical in terms with the ones relating to the Workl's Columbian Exposition, the Philadelphia Centennial, the California, Tacoma, and Atlanta fairs, all of which have received the Executive approval.

A despatch from Washington quotes Private Secretary Thurber as saving that the bill was not signed because the Treasury Department recommended that it should not be signed. The measure, it is asserted, was locally drawn, and it would have required fifty Treasury agents to overlook properly the business of the Exposition if the bill had become a law.

punish Senator Gorman for holding up the nom-ination of District Attorney Marbury and other

SUGAR BOUNTY ESTIMATES.

The \$5,000,000 Appropriation Will Be Insufficient to Pay Claims in Full. NEW ORLEANS, March 5 .- Gen. Louis Souer Bureau, left for Washington last night. They organized the Sugar Bureau last September to collect and preserve data as to the amount of sugar made in Louisiana from the crop of 1894. The bureau was private and unofficial, but was organized on the same lines as that which

organized on the same lines as that which operated under the Secretary of the Treasury, and was composed mainly of the former United States Sugar Inspectors.

The object of the visit of Gen. Souer and Col. Williams to Washington is to explain the work done in the Sugar Bureau, that it may be recognized as a basis for the claims under the planters for bounty under regulations of the Treasury Department. The claims under the Sundry Civil Appropriation act will be based upon the report of the special bureau. The total of the Louisiana crop is close on Too.000,000 pounds. At eight-tenths of a cent a pound this will call for S., 600,000, or more than the entire appropriation made by Congress for the payment of the bounty, without taking into secount the best anger or cane sugar made in other States. The made by Congress appropriation is \$5,000,000.

JEAN DE RESZKE IN WASHINGTON. He Says He Did Not Sing for the Sole Reason that He Was Not Well.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- In reply to the suggestions in the Washington Post that the failure of the De Reszke brothers to sing in Washington as announced was a prearranged affair, and known to the management beforehand, but was not announced to the public until all the was not announced to the public until all the seats had been sold, Mr. Jean de Reszke writes to the Post from Boston, March i, as follows:

"Your writer, among other things, said that I did not wish to sing a second time in Washington because I had not found as cordial a reception in that city as in New York, and felt that I had not been sufficiently appreciated. I would like to say to you, however, that in this you are in error, for I have no much respect for my art and too great a feeling of duty to be turned aside by any such considerations as those you mention.

"The fact of the matter is, I was only ill, and am still feeling hadis, and I do not know when I will be able to resume my duties. It must have been due to the too suiden a change in the temperature. I count upon your courtesy to publish this letter."

Siight Decrease in the Gold Reserve. WASHINGTON, March 5.-The Treasury gold reserve stood to day at the close of business at \$01,635,000, a loss since yesterday of \$51,000. The slowness with which the syndicate is paying in the gold is causing some comment. While

high in the gold is causing some comment. While it would be nature to say that a little has occurred between the Government and the syndicate actogold being paid in it is strictly correct to say that the Treasury officials are vessed at the cauciteess which are being made by the tend purchasers. It is infinited that the Treasury distributed had some connection with Seriesary Carlesia's determination at the last nonzent table accompany the President to North Carlesia. Aldermen Discover a Bit of Patrosage. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yes-

terday President Jeroloman offered a resolution that Dr. Herman Hackeling be appointed physhigh the county fad in place of Rr.J. B. train; Sor elad) erform that here sear hing the highest the three searching the highest the three delimination act and but rediscovered the fast that the Addresses have the appearable power. The resolution was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Indiana Apportionment Veto Overraled. Indianapores, Ind., March's. Gov. Matthews vesterilay vesterilay vesterilative Apportunment

TRICOPHYTOSIS